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Profile of UNMIBH

Security Council authorization	Resolution 1035 of 21 December 1995
Location	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Headquarters	Sarajevo
Date of establishment	21 December 1995
Duration	Initial period of 12 months
Authorized strength	
UNIPTF	1721 civilian police
Strength as of 15 August 1996	1,697 police
Other international civilian staff	382
Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Coordinator of UN operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina	Mr. Iqbal Riza (Pakistan)
Police Commissioner	Mr. Peter FitzGerald (Ireland)
Financing	$119.4 million gross ($114.8 million net) for period from 1 January through 31 December 1996 appropriated by General Assembly

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Mission Update
UN Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina

The UN role in Bosnia and Herzegovina under the Dayton-Paris Agreement—a civilian UN mandate

On 21 December 1995, as the UN Protection Force in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNPROFOR) formally handed over responsibility to the multinational Implementation Force (IFOR) led by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the United Nations Security Council endorsed a new civilian UN operation in the country. The new mission's two principal components—the United Nations International Police Task Force (UNIPTF), and a UN Civil Affairs office—were created to help implement the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina (also referred to as the Dayton-Paris Agreement or the Peace Agreement). According to Security Council resolution 1035 (1995), these UN components were to be "under the authority of the Secretary-General and subject to coordination and guidance as appropriate" of the High Representative appointed to oversee the Dayton-Paris Agreement's implementation, Mr. Carl Bildt (Sweden).

In February 1996, the Secretary-General appointed Mr. Iqbal Riza as his Special Representative and Coordinator of UN operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The new mission was formally designated the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH).

The Peace Agreement for Bosnia and Herzegovina assigned the UN two principal responsibilities:

- continued coordination of humanitarian assistance and the lead role for dealing with issues relating to refugees and displaced persons—functions performed by the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) (See Background Note, below);
- helping the parties in Bosnia and Herzegovina carry out their law enforcement responsibilities as set forth in the Peace Agreement and elaborated upon by the Secretary-General—a task assigned to the UNIPTF.

UNMIBH's efforts in Bosnia and Herzegovina complement those of UNHCR, the Office of the High Representative, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations involved in the complex task of implementing the civilian aspects of the Dayton-Paris Agreement. In addition to the activities of UNIPTF and UNHCR, UN involvement focuses on promoting respect for human rights, building confidence, restoring civilian life to normalcy and paving the way to economic reconstruction. One of UNMIBH's main objectives is to help create a climate conducive for holding elections, to be held under OSCE supervision throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina on 14 September 1996.

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Biographical information

Mr. Iqbal Riza has been serving as Assistant Secretary-General in the Department of Peace-Keeping Operations since March 1993. Before that he served from 1991 to 1993 as Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Chief of the UN Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL). Prior to that he was Chief of the UN Transition Team in El Salvador; Chief of the UN Observer Mission for verification of the electoral process in Nicaragua; Director of the Division of Political and General Assembly Affairs; and Director of the Office for Special Political Affairs. Before joining the United Nations in 1978, he served with Pakistan's Foreign Service from 1958 to 1977. Mr. Riza is a national of Pakistan.

The UN International Police Task Force: Objectives

As part of UNMIBH, the UNIPTF is focused on developing an effective peacetime civilian policing capability for Bosnia and Herzegovina. Almost 1,700 of the authorized 1,721 international police monitors from 34 countries have been deployed. UNIPTF can now concentrate on helping to create an environment that will allow the parties, the Office of the High Representative, IFOR and the OSCE to proceed with elections and implementation of the terms of the Peace Agreement. Prime UNIPTF objectives are to:

- ensure that local police follow internationally-accepted standards for policing and criminal justice activities;
- ensure that basic, internationally-accepted standards of human rights are adhered to in all policing and related criminal justice activities;
- assist with freedom of movement for the civilian population;
- help ensure that free elections, when scheduled, can occur in a manner free of violence and intimidation;

UN Police monitors at work

UNIPTF monitors, advises and facilitates the work of local police in accordance with intenational standards. UNIPTF also assists the parties in planning the reduction, restructuring and training of their own police forces. They are not authorized to undertake executive law enforcement functions.

Annex 11 of the Dayton-Paris Peace Agreement specifies that the International Police Task force under the UN is to:

- monitor, observe, and inspect law enforcement activities and facilities, including associated judicial organizations, structures and proceedings;
- advise law enforcement personnel and forces;
- train law enforcement personnel;
- facilitate the parties' law enforcement activities;
- assess threats to public order and advise on the capability of law enforcement agencies to deal with such threats;
- advise governmental authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina on the organization of effective civilian law enforcement agencies;
- assist by accompanying the Parties' law enforcement personnel as they carry out their responsibilities, as the UNIPTF deems appropriate.

Shoring up a fragile peace — UNIPTF contributions

Initially, UNIPTF was largely concerned with the transfer of Bosnian Serb-controlled suburbs of Sarajevo to the authority of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to achieve the reunification of the city under the terms of the Peace Agreement. The plan provided for an agreed ratio of UNIPTF and Federation police, and strict UNIPTF control and monitoring of Federation police activities, with IFOR support. UNIPTF monitored the security situation during the transfer of the suburbs in the hope of reassuring the few Bosnian Serbs that had decided to stay.

- UNIPTF police monitors have expanded their operations to both sides of the Inter-entity Boundary Line (IEBL), between the area controlled by the Federation (the Muslim-Croat entity) and that of the Republika Srpska (the Bosnian Serb entity). Difficulties persist over freedom of movement, both within the Federation and between the Federation and the Republika Srpska, but UNIPTF monitors now have access to more information in order to assess the situation on the ground and to respond to incidents. Although some individuals and families are able to safely cross the IEBL for visits, incidents of harassment continue.
- In close cooperation with the UN Centre for Human Rights, the UNIPTF has conducted human rights and humanitarian law orientation programmes for some 900 police monitors. The course has increased the Task Force's ability to monitor and improve respect for human rights by local police.
- A UNIPTF database is being created to allow UNMIBH to track detained persons from arrest through trial. UN legal officers will periodcally review this information to identify trends in the judicial process.
- UNIPTF monitors have helped resolve local disputes arising out of local police matters. In addition, UNIPTF has been able to defuse a number of tense situations during organized crossings across the IEBL by Bosnian Muslims from the Federation side. Moreover, UNIPTF has succeeded in ensuring the dismissal of those local police that have constantly obstructed the implementation of the Peace Agreement.
- In April 1996, UNIPTF and the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina reached agreement on a timetable for reducing, restructuring and training the country's police forces. Formal guidance was issued by the UNIPTF Police Commissioner. Uniformed police in the Federation will be reduced from 20,000 to a maximum of 11,500. A parallel reduction is still under discussion with the Republika Srpska authorities.

Civil Affairs

UN Civil Affairs Officers contribute to stability in Bosnia and Herzegovina by participating in local and regional confidence-building and by providing political, socio-economic and human rights information, analysis and other support to the UNIPTF, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and through him to the High Representative. Civil Affairs Officers monitor the political situation and respect for human rights. UNMIBH staff help solve problems among the parties on the ground, and forward information through the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to the High Representative. Civil Affairs Officers are co-deployed with their civilian police colleagues at 20 UNIPTF stations throughout the country. In coordination with UNHCR, they monitor population movements and assess the political implications. They also maintain contact with other international organizations involved in implementing the Dayton-Paris Agreement.

In response to a request from the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina, UNMIBH is also responsible for establishing a Mine Action Centre (MAC) to help deal with the estimated 3 million land-mines scattered throughout the country. The MAC opened in Sarajevo on 20 May 1996. IFOR's land-mine database is being transferred to the Centre.

The parties themselves have a mine-clearance capacity within their military, police and civil defence forces. To date, mine-clearance has been largely confined to limited operations by the military forces of the parties, with detection and safety equipment provided by the European Union. Operational teams are being trained at a former military training facility to work with the MAC's regional offices. The first four teams recruited from the Republika Srpska completed training in early June. It is hoped that the Centre will be used by personnel from both entities. Once the programme is well under way, the United Nations will transfer full responsibility for de-mining to the Bosnian authorities.

Action against land-mines

The war in Bosnia and Herzegovina left the country littered with some 3 million land-mines. The UN Mine Action Centre (MAC) in Sarajevo:

- advises and assists the Government in formulating a national mine-clearance programme and a national mine awareness campaign;
- coordinates and advises on all ongoing mine-clearance and mine awareness activities;
- functions as the central repository for land-mine information by collecting land-mine data from all available sources;
- provides mine awareness education to the public as well as to international personnel working in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The crucial question: the parties' commitment to peace...

In his June report to the Security Council on UNMIBH, the Secretary-General acknowledged that the Dayton-Paris Agreement had achieved the immediate aim of stopping the bloodshed. "Implementation of the complex political and civilian aspects of the Peace Agreement in order to achieve its long-term goal — the restoration of stability in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and more widely, in the former Yugoslavia — has, however, faced greater challenges", he added.

The report pointed out that "Among the most difficult tasks in the peace process is to assuage the intense and widespread fear and desire for retribution resulting from a vicious conflict in which civilians were the principal targets and victims". UNIPTF's efforts to shape a new concept of policing for the common good can help improve this situation. But the Secretary-General has cautioned that the UNIPTF's efforts "can produce results only if the police forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina are receptive to the advice and training offered", noting that if local police forces "continue to discriminate against, harass and intimidate citizens who are not of their own ethnicity, the efforts of IPTF will have little chance of success." He concluded that "the crucial question is whether the signatories to the Agreement remain committed to their undertakings..."

Map no. 3946 UNITED NATIONS
June 1996

Department of Public Information
Cartographic Section

Countries contributing personnel to UNIPTF

Argentina	40
Austria	17
Bangladesh	36
Bulgaria	50
Canada	5
Denmark	37
Egypt	25
Estonia	9
Finland	11
France	100
Germany	150
Ghana	89
Greece	9
Hungary	31
India	84
Indonesia	28
Ireland	30
Jordan	98
Malaysia	50
Nepal	141
Netherlands	50
Nigeria	12
Pakistan	134
Poland	26
Portugal	41
Russian Federation	35
Senegal	53
Spain	47
Sweden	39
Switzerland	5
Tunisia	7
Turkey	26
Ukraine	22
United States	160
Total Strength as of 19 August 1996	1,697

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A Breakthrough for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina

The Dayton-Paris Peace Agreement

On 21 November 1995, the *General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina* (the Dayton-Paris Agreement or the Peace Agreement) was concluded as a result of a United States-led peace initiative after three years of peace-making efforts by the international community. On 14 December, the Agreement was signed in Paris by the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali welcomed this historic development as "a real hope of bringing to an end the tragic conflict" in the former Yugoslavia. He thanked United States President Bill Clinton for his role, and pledged that the UN would "do all it can, within the mandates authorized by the Security Council, to help end the suffering and to return life to normal".

In signing the Agreement, the three Balkan States undertook a broad commitment to: conduct their relations in accordance with the UN Charter, to fully respect the "sovereign equality of one another", to settle disputes by peaceful means, and "to refrain from any action against the territorial integrity or political independence of Bosnia and Herzegovina or any other State. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Bosnia and Herzegovina recognized each other as "sovereign, independent States within their international borders". On behalf of the Republika Srpska, the Bosnian Serb entity, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia signed those parts of the accords that concerned that party.

The 11-article agreement with its 11 annexes covered a broad range of issues including:

- military aspects of the peace settlement;
- regional stabilization;
- delineation of an Inter-entity Boundary Line between the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republika Srpska;
- holding of democratic elections;
- human rights;
- assistance to refugees;
- civilian implementation of the Peace Agreement;
- an International Police Task Force.

The parties agreed to a cease-fire which had begun on 5 October 1995, withdrawal of the UN Protection Force (UNPROFOR) and deployment of a NATO-led multinational Implementation Force, to be known as IFOR. All final decisions concerning military aspects of the implementation were to be made by the IFOR Commander. Full cooperation was pledged with "all entities involved in the implementation plan", including the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) located at The Hague.

The parties requested designation of a High Representative, who was to mobilize and coordinate all civilian activities and be the final authority regarding civilian implementation of the peace settlement. Mr. Carl Bildt (Sweden) was appointed as the High Representative for the Implementation of the Peace Agreement on Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The parties called for the Security Council to create a UN International Police Task Force (UNIPTF), to monitor law enforcement activities and facilities, advise and train law enforcement personnel, and respond to requests for assistance.

London Peace Implementation Conference

On 8 and 9 December 1995, a *Peace Implementation Conference* was held in London to mobilize the international community behind "a new start for the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina". The Conference agreed to establish new political and constitutional arrangements that would bring the country together "within a framework of democracy and the rule of law". It was also decided that an open, free-market economy should be set up and that economic reconstruction should be given a "kick-start".

A *Peace Implementation Council* was set up composed of all States and international organizations and agencies attending the London Conference to subsume the earlier *International Conference on the former Yugoslavia*, whose objectives had been met with the signing of the Peace Agreement. A *Review Conference* to evaluate progress was held in Florence (Italy) on 13-14 June 1996.

UNPROFOR hands over to IFOR

On 15 December 1995, the Security Council authorized Member States to set up a multinational Implementation Force (IFOR), under unified command and control, to ensure compliance with the military aspects of the Peace Agreement. On 20 December 1995, IFOR took over from UNPROFOR (established by the Security Council in February 1992), whose mandate was thus terminated.

The parties to the Dayton-Paris Agreement were to be held "equally responsible" for compliance and "equally subject to such enforcement action by IFOR as may be necessary" to ensure implementation of the accords. IFOR's components, drawn from NATO and non-NATO nations, were to be assured security and freedom of movement. In that regard, the Council recognized the Force's right to take "all necessary measures to defend itself from attack or threat of attack". The 60,000 strong, well-armed IFOR was initially commanded by Admiral Leighton Smith of the United States, who was succeeded by U.S. Admiral Joseph Lopez.

On 21 December, the Security Council voted by Resolution 1035 (1995) to set up a UN civilian police monitoring operation known as the International Police Task Force, as called for in the Peace Agreement, and a UN Civil Affairs Office for Bosnia and Herzegovina. These components were later designated as the UN Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH).

Cooperation with international organizations

Reporting to the Security Council, the Secretary-General observed that the task of bringing peace to Bosnia had not been entrusted to the UN alone and would require "cooperative effort between many international organizations and Member States" to generate the skills, resources and political will to end the fighting and start building the peace. The Secretary-General's Special Representative, Mr. Iqbal Riza, is responsible for coordinating with the High Representative, the Commander of IFOR, the Head of the Mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and the representatives of other international organizations. As United Nations Coordinator, the Secretary-General's Special Representative also brings together the organizations of the UN system active in Bosnia and Herzegovina, namely the World Bank, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the UN Development Programme, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the UN Children's Fund and the World Food Programme.

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OSCE to supervise September elections

The OSCE was given the responsibility under the Dayton-Paris Agreement to organize and supervise elections throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina. The OSCE Chairman-in-Office, Mr. Flavio Cotti, has scheduled national elections for 14 September 1996, in accordance with the timetable in the Peace Agreement. The OSCE will arrange for about 1,000 election monitors while the UN Secretariat will provide technical assistance to the OSCE, as necessary.

A major difficulty confronting the OSCE was addressed on 19 July. It was announced that Mr. Karadzic, leader of the Bosnian Serbs and former head of the Serb Democratic Party (SDS), who has twice been indicted as a war criminal by the ICTY, had confirmed that he would step down from public office, effective immediately, and that he would not contest the elections. The Secretary-General welcomed this development on the principle set out in the Peace Agreement that persons indicted by the ICTY could not participate in elections or hold public office. "The relinquishing of his positions of power is another step on the road to The Hague, to the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia", the United Nations stated. "Only The Hague can ensure justice, and only with justice can peace be durable."

Local Election Commissions have been set up in most locations and voter registration is under way. Arrangements to ensure that all refugees will be able to participate are being developed; the Peace Agreement provided that all voters could register to vote in the area where they lived in 1991. Party registration was completed by 14 June. The Provisional Election Commission has approved registration applications from 49 parties and 33 independent candidates. Freedom of movement between the entities in Bosnia and Herzegovina and access to the state media for parties contesting the election will be main areas of concern for the international community.

The municipal elections held in Mostar in June under European Union auspices were a test-case of some of the problems that may be encountered in September when nation-wide elections take place. The results were announced on 12 July. As expected, the vote proceeded predominantly along ethnic lines.

Reintegrating refugees and displaced persons: a challenge for UNHCR

The Dayton-Paris Agreement assigned UNHCR the challenging and complex task of organizing the repatriation and resettlement of 2 million Bosnians. Continuing a role it has played throughout the conflict in former Yugoslavia, UNHCR will also serve as lead agency for humanitarian assistance in Bosnia and Herzegovina throughout the country, coordinating the activities of other UN agencies. UN agencies and NGOs delivered daily food and other humanitarian assistance to some 3 million people in the former Yugoslavia during more than three years of war.

Upholding the right of displaced persons and refugees to return to their homes is a major objective of the Peace Agreement. More than half Bosnia's pre-war population falls into one of these two categories. Of 2 million refugees and displaced persons, approximately 70,000 have returned home, virtually all of them to areas where their community is in the majority. Guidelines for displaced persons to visit their home areas and to travel across the IEBL have been developed in consultation with the Office of the High Representative (OHR), IFOR and UNIPTF. UNHCR is attempting to arrange family visits in order to build confidence among communities. These visits are, however, frequently obstructed, particularly by the Bosnian Serb and Bosnian Croat authorities.

Inadequate cooperation of the parties, a climate of uncertainty and slow progress toward reconstruction are hindering implementation of a UNHCR repatriation and reintegration Action Plan. A *Repatriation Working Group* is, however, addressing operational aspects of return movements. A *Commission on Real Property Claims for Refugees and Displaced Persons* has also been created in Sarajevo with the help of the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

Human rights protection and prosecution of war criminals

A field office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Centre for Human Rights provides technical expertise to the Office of the High Representative (OHR). The field office coordinates and undertakes ad hoc investigations; supports the Special Rapporteur on Human Rights, Ms. Elisabeth Rehn; assists the UN Expert on Missing Persons, Mr. Manfred Nowak; and provides human rights training to UNIPTF. Two Human Rights officers have been placed in the OHR. The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Mr. Jose Ayala Lasso, has described human rights as an essential pillar of the reconstruction effort which must become "a building block of the new societies that will emerge from the conflict." Speaking to the press on 12 August after a visit to the region, the Special Rapporteur on Human Rights commented that the number of human rights violations in the former Yugoslavia had increased since the spring and the situation was "not at all good".

On 21 December 1995, the Security Council adopted resolution 1034 (1995) condemning all violations of international humanitarian law and human rights committed by the Bosnian Serb and paramilitary forces in the areas of Srebenica, Zepa, Banja Luka and Sanski Most, which showed a "consistent pattern of summary executions, rape, mass expulsions, arbitrary detentions, forced labour and large-scale disappearances". The Council demanded that the Bosnian Serb parties "give immediate and unimpeded access" to UNHCR, the ICRC, the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights. The Council also called upon all States, particularly in the region of the former Yugoslavia, as well as all parties to the conflict, to cooperate fully and in good faith with the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, which had issued indictments against the Bosnian Serb leaders, Radovan Karadzic and Ratko Mladic.

The President of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, Judge Antonio Cassese, has also stressed that all States in the region "including self-proclaimed entities exercising de facto governmental functions - must comply with their legal obligation to cooperate with the Tribunal."

Economic Reconstruction

Within the UN system, the World Bank has been given the task of overseeing the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina's reconstruction and recovery programme. The focus is on seven major sectors on an emergency basis: recovery from the crisis, farm reconstruction, water and sanitation, transport, war victims rehabilitation, education, and district heating. Further projects are under discussion. UN agencies are acting as members of task forces set up by the World Bank and the European Commission to act as a forum for donor exchange and coordination. A $5.1 billion priority reconstruction programme has been prepared by the European Commission, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and the World Bank, and endorsed by Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Sarajevo Airport — Symbol of Economic Hope

On 14 August Sarajevo's airport opened for commercial flights after four years. The EBRD is loaning half of the $26.7 million required for the reconstruction project which will repair the main airport buildings, runway and taxiways and passenger parking areas. New navigation, communication and weather forecasting and recording equipment will be bought and installed. Grants from European Union member states and the European Commission will finance the rest of the project, which is expected to be completed by mid-1997.

UNMIBH: Fulfilling expectations

Reporting to the Council, the Secretary-General pointed out that "Among the most difficult tasks in the peace process is to assuage the intense and widespread fear and desire for retribution resulting from a vicious conflict in which civilians were the principal targets and victims". Through the efforts of IFOR and the continuing cease-fire, a relatively stable military environment has been created for the extremely complex political and civilian undertakings contained in the Agreement. However, the two elements are interconnected and only when the latter goal is achieved, can UNMIBH fulfill its tasks and the implementation of the Peace Agreement be considered successful.

Table I: Funding to the 1996 UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Slovenia
Updated Financial Summary - By Appealing Agency
as of 29 July 1996

Compiled by DHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing agencies.

Appealing Agency	Requirements *(Jan-Dec 1996)* (US$)	Pledges / Contributions (US$)	Carryover Funds (US$)	Total Funds Available (US$)	Shortfall (US$)	% of Needs Covered (%)
UNHCR	353,500,000	142,643,096	64,440,775 *	207,083,871	146,416,129	58.6%
WFP	302,422,828	66,992,274	94,936,331	161,928,605	140,494,223	53.5%
UNICEF	20,700,000	12,352,165	4,141,079	16,493,244	4,206,756	79.7%
WHO	22,900,000	4,660,712	—	4,660,712	18,239,288	20.4%
FAO ***	39,102,000	5,732,866 **	—	5,732,866	33,369,134	14.7%
UNDP ****	12,250,000	0	—	0	12,250,000	0.0%
UNESCO	13,700,000	534,602	—	534,602	13,165,398	3.9%
UNHCHR	6,475,177	0	—	0	6,475,177	0.0%
UNV	3,584,000	393,000	—	393,000	3,191,000	11.0%
IOM *****	25,985,720	4,262,674	—	4,262,674	21,723,046	16.4%
DHA	5,123,460	2,058,264	85,000	2,143,264	2,980,196	41.8%
GRAND TOTAL	**805,743,185**	**239,629,653**	**163,603,185**	**403,232,838**	**402,510,347**	**50.0%**

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Further sources (with UN document symbols)

The Dayton-Paris Agreement (A/50/790-S/1995/999)

London Peace Implementation Conference (S/1995/1029)

Report of Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council Resolution 1026 (1995) of 13 December 1995 (S/1995/1031)

Security Council adopts Resolution 1035 (1995) of 21 December 1995

Progress report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council Resolutions 1025 (1995) and 1026 (1995) of 6 February 1996 (S/1996/83)

Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Resolution 1035 (1995) of 21 March 1996 (S/1996/210)

Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Resolution 1035 (1995) of 21 June 1996 (S/1996/460)

Situation of human rights in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (E/CN.4/RES/1996/71)

Situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia (E/CN.4/1996/6)

Situation of human rights in the former Yugoslavia (E/CN.4/1996/3)

Revised consolidated humanitarian appeal for former Yugoslavia

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Facts about UN peace-keeping

As of 31 July 1996:

Peace-keeping operations deployed: 16

Troop strength: 26,296

Countries contributing troops and civilian police: 71

Projected cost of peace-keeping in 1996: $1.4 billion to $1.5 billion

Outstanding contributions to peace-keeping: $2.2 billion

The Secretary-General on UN Peace-keeping

"In the field of peace-keeping, the Secretary-General acts in concert with the Security Council, there is no doubt about that... In a few years, the Security Council has embarked on many initiatives, it has entered into areas which, in the past, it had nothing to do with and it has adopted new measures and created original institutions... It has also decreed coercive measures, which had never before been used."

"It is clear that, in recent years, we have sent our Blue Helmets into several theatres of operation with the mission of keeping the peace when there was no peace to keep. Our soldiers, therefore, found themselves cast into the storm with a mandate that was not suited to the reality they were to encounter. They came thinking of peace and were confronted with a situation where everyone was thinking of war."

"It is essential that the political will of States should be clear and determined. It is also essential that the mandates assigned to the Blue Helmets should be realistic and coherent. But above all it is vital to be able to guarantee the solidity and sustainability of their financing."

"There is a risk that certain conflicts may be ignored by the international community, not because they do not cause terrible suffering, but because they take place in regions which do not command the attention of the world."

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